

## **ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP)**

The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) at 40 CFR § 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. CWC sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the Regional Water Quality Control Board to require technical and monitoring reports. This Monitoring and Reporting Program establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement the federal and California regulations.

### **I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS**

- A. Samples and measurements taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. All samples shall be taken at the monitoring locations specified below and, unless otherwise specified, before the monitored flow joins or is diluted by any other waste stream, body of water, or substance. Monitoring locations shall not be changed without notification to and the approval of this Regional Water Board.
- B. Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be selected and used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharges. The devices shall be installed, calibrated and maintained to ensure that the accuracy of the measurements is consistent with the accepted capability of that type of device. Devices selected shall be capable of measuring flows with a maximum deviation of less than  $\pm 10$  percent from true discharge rates throughout the range of expected discharge volumes. Guidance in selection, installation, calibration and operation of acceptable flow measurement devices can be obtained from the following references:
  - 1. "A Guide to Methods and Standards for the Measurement of Water Flow," U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, NBS Special Publication 421, May 1975, 96 pp. (Available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Order by SD Catalog No. C13.10:421.)
  - 2. "Water Measurement Manual," U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Second Edition, Revised Reprint, 1974, 327 pp. (Available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C. 20402. Order by Catalog No. 172.19/2:W29/2, Stock No. S/N 24003-0027.)
  - 3. "Flow Measurement in Open Channels and Closed Conduits," U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, NBS Special Publication 484, October 1977, 982 pp. (Available in paper copy or microfiche from National Technical Information Services (NTIS) Springfield, VA 22151. Order by NTIS No. PB-273 535/5ST.)
  - 4. "NPDES Compliance Sampling Manual," U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water Enforcement, Publication MCD-51, 1977, 140 pp. (Available from the General Services Administration (8FFS), Centralized Mailing Lists Services, Building 41, Denver Federal Center, CO 80225.)
- C. Unless otherwise approved by the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer, all analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the State Department of Health Services. All analyses shall be conducted in accordance with the latest edition of "Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for Analysis of Pollutants", promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
- D. All monitoring instruments and devices used by the discharger to fulfill the prescribed monitoring program shall be properly maintained and calibrated as necessary to ensure their continued accuracy. All flow measurement devices shall be calibrated at least once per year to ensure continued accuracy of the devices.
- E. Monitoring results, including noncompliance, shall be reported at intervals and in a manner specified in this Monitoring and Reporting Program.
- F. If the facility is not in operation, or there is no discharge during a required reporting period, the discharger shall forward a letter to the Regional Water Board indicating that there has been no activity during the required reporting period.

## II. MONITORING LOCATIONS

The Discharger shall establish the following monitoring locations to demonstration compliance with the effluent limitations, discharge specifications, and other requirements in this Order:

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
--	M-INF	Wastewater influent to the treatment facilities
001	M-001A	Wastewater effluent from the aeration lagoon treatment facilities
001	M-001B	Effluent wastewater from the activated sludge treatment systems
001	M-001C	Representative sample from the total combined effluent wastewater flow prior to discharge from Discharge Point 001; 33 °, 35', 27.69" N Latitude and 116 °, 07', 16.70" W Longitude, (located at the end of the chlorine contact channel)
001	M-001D	Representative sample from the total combined effluent wastewater flow prior to discharge from Discharge Point 001, at the end of the discharge pipe in the Coachella Valley Storm Water Channel (composite sampler)
--	R-001	Receiving water monitoring location not to exceed 200 feet upstream from the point of discharge.
--	R-002	Receiving water monitoring location not to exceed 200 feet downstream of the discharge pipe outlet at a point where the plume would be expected.
--	S-001	Sludge removed for disposal

The monitoring location for the combined effluent (M-001C), located at the end of the chlorine contact channel, and the monitoring location at the end of the discharge pipe (M-001D) may both be used for representative monitoring of the aerated lagoon treatment facility (M-001A), prior to the completion of the plant expansion, and for the combined effluent once the 2.9 MGD activated sludge plant becomes operational. There are no treatment processes located between the monitoring location at the end of the chlorine contact channel and the monitoring location at the end of the discharge pipe. The composite sampler located at the end of the discharge pipe (M-001D) is located in the Coachella Valley Storm Water Channel and is vulnerable to rare flooding events. Monitoring Location M-001C is used when M-001D is inaccessible due to flooding.

## III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

### A. Monitoring Location M-INF

- The Discharger shall monitor influent to the facility at M-INF as follows:

Constituent	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Test Method
CBOD 5-day 20°C	mg/L	24-Hr. Composite	1x/Week	1
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	24-Hr. Composite	1x/Week	1

<sup>1</sup> Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR sections 136; for priority pollutants the methods must meet the lowest minimum levels (MLs) specified in Attachment 4 of the SIP, where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board.

#### IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

##### A. Monitoring Location M-001A

1. The Discharger shall monitor the effluent wastewater from the aeration lagoon treatment system at **M-001A** as follows:

Constituent	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Test Method
Daily Effluent Discharge	MGD	Flow Meter Reading	1x/Day <sup>1</sup>	<sup>2</sup>
Suspended Solids	mg/L	24-Hr. Composite	2x/Week	<sup>2</sup>
20°C CBOD <sub>5</sub>	mg/L	24-Hr. Composite	1x/Week	<sup>2</sup>
pH	pH units	Grab	1x/Day <sup>3</sup>	<sup>2</sup>

- 1 Report total daily flow.
- 2 Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR sections 136; for priority pollutants the methods must meet the lowest minimum levels (MLs) specified in Attachment 4 of the SIP, where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board.
- 3 Five samples per week shall be collected.

##### B. Monitoring Location M-001B

1. The Discharger shall monitor the effluent wastewater from the activated sludge treatment system at **M-001B** as follows:

Constituent	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Test Method
Daily Effluent Discharge	MGD	Flow Meter Reading	1x/Day <sup>1</sup>	<sup>2</sup>
Suspended Solids	mg/L	24-Hr. Composite	2x/Week	<sup>2</sup>
20°C CBOD <sub>5</sub>	mg/L	24-Hr. Composite	1x/Week	<sup>2</sup>
pH	pH units	Grab	1x/Day <sup>3</sup>	<sup>2</sup>

- 1 Report total daily flow
- 2 Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR sections 136; for priority pollutants the methods must meet the lowest minimum levels (MLs) specified in Attachment 4 of the SIP, where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Regional Board.
- 3 Five samples per week shall be collected.

##### C. Monitoring Location M-001C and M-001D

1. The Discharger shall monitor the effluent wastewater from the facility at M-001D (or M-001C when M-001D is not accessible due to flooding) as follows:

Constituent	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Test Method
Temperature	°F	Grab	1x/Day <sup>1</sup>	<sup>2</sup>
Escherichia Coli (E. Coli)	Number/ 100 ml	Grab	2x/Week	<sup>3</sup>
Chlorine Residual <sup>4</sup>	mg/L	Continuous	1x/Day <sup>1</sup>	<sup>2</sup>
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	24-Hr. Composite	1x/Month	<sup>2</sup>
Nitrates as Nitrogen (N)	mg/L	24-Hr. Composite	1x/Month	<sup>2</sup>
Ammonia Nitrogen as N	mg/L	24-Hr. Composite	1x/Month	<sup>2</sup>
Total Nitrogen as N	mg/L	24-Hr. Composite	1x/Month	<sup>2</sup>

Total Phosphate as Phosphorus (P)	mg/L	24-Hr. Composite	1x/Month	2
Copper <sup>5</sup>	µg/L	Grab	1x/Month	2
Selenium	µg/L	Grab	1x/Month	2
Cyanide <sup>5</sup>	µg/L	Grab	1x/Month	2
Sulfates	mg/L	24-Hr. Composite	1x/Quarter	2
Chloride	mg/L	24-Hr. Composite	1x/Quarter	2
Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	mg/L	Grab	1x/Quarter	2
Volatile Organic Compounds	µg/L	Grab	1x/Quarter	EPA Methods 624 and 625
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	1x/year	2
Priority Pollutants <sup>6</sup>	µg/L	Grab	1x/year	2

- 1 Five samples per week shall be collected.
- 2 Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR sections 136; for priority pollutants the methods must meet the lowest minimum levels (MLs) specified in Attachment 4 of the SIP, where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board.
- 3 The Discharger may monitor for E. coli using analytical methods, Standard Method 9221.F or 9223, (APHA. 1998, 1995, 1992. Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater. American Public Health Association, 20th, 19th and 18th Editions. Amer. Publ. Hlth. Assoc., Washington, D.C.).
- 4 The Discharger may monitor for dechlorinating agent residual and report residual chlorine as nondetectable if the dechlorinating agent is present.
- 5 Measured and reported as total recoverable
- 6 Priority Pollutants as defined by the California Toxics Rule (CTR) defined in Finding II.I of the Limitations and Discharge Requirements of this Order, and included as Attachment G.

## V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

### A. Monitoring Requirements

1. Bioassays shall be performed to evaluate the toxicity of the discharged wastewater in accordance with the following procedures unless otherwise specified by the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer or his designee:
  - a. Bioassays shall be conducted on a sensitive fish species and an invertebrate species as approved by the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer. Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) and Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea) are suggested test species that may be utilized. The bioassays shall be conducted in accordance with the protocol given in EPA/821-R-02-013 – Short Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluent and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, and EPA/821-R-02-012 – Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters for Freshwater and Marine Organisms, 5<sup>th</sup> Edition, or subsequent editions.
2. The Discharger shall conduct chronic and acute toxicity testing on the final effluent discharged to Coachella Valley Storm Water Channel at monitoring point M-001D (or M-001C when M-001D is not accessible due to flooding) as follows:

Test	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Chronic Toxicity	TU <sub>c</sub> <sup>1</sup>	24-hr Composite	Quarterly
Acute Toxicity <sup>2</sup>	TU <sub>a</sub> <sup>3,4</sup>	24-hr. composite	Quarterly

- <sup>1</sup> Chronic Toxicity Units
- <sup>2</sup> Acute Bioassay results can be calculated from chronic bioassay test for Pimephales promelas
- <sup>3</sup> Acute Toxicity Units
- <sup>4</sup> Discharger can provide Pass/Fail when using a t-test

3. Both test species given below shall be used to measure chronic and acute toxicity:

Species	Effect	Test Duration (days)	Reference <sup>1</sup>
Fathead Minnow ( <i>Pimephales promelas</i> )	Larval Survival and Growth	7	EPA/821-R-02-013 (Chronic) EPA/821-R-02-012 (Acute)
Water Flea ( <i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> )	Survival and Reproduction	7	EPA/821-R-02-013 (Chronic) EPA/821-R-02-012 (Acute)

<sup>1</sup> Additional references listed in Attachment E, MRP Section V.A.4

4. Toxicity Test References for Conducting Toxicity Tests

- a. Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, Fifth Edition, EPA/821-R-02-012, October, 2002 or subsequent editions.
- b. Short Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Water for Freshwater Organisms, Fourth Edition, EPA/821-R-02-013, October, 2002 or subsequent editions.
- c. Understanding and Accounting for Method Variability in Whole Effluent Toxicity Applications Under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program, EPA 833-R-00-003, June 2000.
- d. Method Guidance and Recommendations for Whole Effluent Testing, EPA 821-B-00-004, July 2000.
- e. Clarifications Regarding Flexibility in 40 CFR Part 136 Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Test Methods, memorandum dated April 10, 1996 from Tudor Davies, Director of the EPA Office of Water's Office of Science and Technology.

**B. Quality Assurance**

- 1. Dilution and control waters may be obtained from an unaffected area of receiving waters. Synthetic (standard) dilution is an option and may be used if the above source is suspected to have toxicity greater than 1.0 TU<sub>c</sub>
- 2. A series of at least five dilutions and a control shall be tested for chronic toxicity testing and may be used for acute toxicity testing. The series shall include the following concentrations: 12.5, 25, 50, 75, and 100 percent effluent.
- 3. For the acute toxicity testing using a t-test, two dilutions shall be used, i.e., 100 percent effluent and a control (when a t-test is used instead of an LC50).
- 4. A target alpha level of 0.01 is allowed if the test minimum significant difference (MSD) does not exceed the recommended MSD criterion for test sensitivity (see Method Guidance and Recommendations for Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing (40 CFR Part 136), Table 2.16). If the test fails to meet the MSD criterion using the target alpha level, results should be reported using the standard alpha of 0.05.
- 5. The Discharger shall consult with the testing laboratory to determine if increased test replication is needed to meet the MSD criterion using the target alpha level. If increased test replication is needed, the extent of the increase should be determined by calculating the replication needed to pass the MSD criterion in the least sensitive of the 10 previous tests evaluated.
- 6. If organisms are not cultured in-house, concurrent testing with a referenced toxicant shall be conducted. Where organisms are cultured in-house, monthly reference toxicant testing is sufficient. Reference toxicant tests also shall be conducted using the same test conditions as the effluent toxicity tests (e.g., same test duration, etc.).

7. If either the reference toxicant test or effluent test does not meet all test acceptability criteria (TAC) as specified in the toxicity test references, then the permittee must re-sample and retest within 14 days or as soon as possible.
8. The reference toxicant and effluent tests must meet the upper and lower bounds on test sensitivity as determined by calculating the percent minimum significant difference (PMSD) for each test result. The test sensitivity bound is specified for each test method (see variability document EPA/833-R-00-003, Table 3-6)

### **C. Accelerated Monitoring Requirements**

The Discharger shall implement an accelerated monitoring frequency consisting of performing three toxicity tests in a six-week period following the first failed test results reported in accordance with Attachment E, Section V.F.1 for the chronic toxicity testing or Attachment E, Section V.F.2 for the acute toxicity testing.

If implementation of the generic TRE workplan indicates the source of the exceedance of the toxicity trigger (for instance, a temporary plant upset), then only one additional test is necessary. If exceedance of the toxicity trigger is detected in this test, the Discharger will continue with accelerated monitoring requirements or implement the Toxicity Identification and Toxicity Reduction Evaluations.

If none of the three tests indicated exceedance of the toxicity trigger, then the permittee may return to the normal bioassay testing frequency.

### **D. Conducting Toxicity Identification Evaluations and Toxicity Reduction Evaluations**

1. A Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) shall be triggered if testing from the accelerated monitoring frequency indicates any of the following:
  - a. Two of the three accelerated chronic toxicity tests are reported as failed tests meeting any of the conditions specified in Attachment E, Section V.F.1.a through V.F.1.e; or
  - b. Two of the three acute toxicity tests are reported as failed tests meeting any of the conditions specified in Attachment E, Section V.F.2.a and b.
  - c. The TIE shall be initiated within 15 days following failure of the second accelerated monitoring test.
  - d. If a TIE is triggered prior to the completion of the accelerated testing, the accelerated testing schedule may be terminated, or used as necessary in performing the TIE.
2. The TIE shall be conducted to identify and evaluate toxicity in accordance with procedures recommended by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) which include the following:
  - a. Toxicity Identification Evaluation: Characterization of Chronically Toxic Effluents, Phase I, (USEPA, 1992a);
  - b. Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures, Second Edition (USEPA, 1991a);
  - c. Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Sampling Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity (USEPA, 1993a);
  - d. Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity (USEPA, 1993b);

3. As part of the TIE investigation, the Discharger shall be required to implement its Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) workplan. The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to control toxicity once the source of the toxicity is identified. A failure to conduct required toxicity tests or a TRE within a designated period shall result in the establishment of numerical effluent limitations for chronic toxicity in a permit or appropriate enforcement action. Recommended guidance in conducting a TRE include the following:
  - a. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Guidance for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants, August 1999, EPA/833B-99/002;
  - b. Clarifications Regarding Toxicity Reduction and Identification Evaluations in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program dated March 27, 2001, USEPA Office of Wastewater Management, Office of Regulatory Enforcement.

## E. Definition of Toxicity

1. Chronic toxicity measures sublethal effect (e.g., reduced growth, reproduction) to experimental test organisms exposed to an effluent or ambient waters compared to that of the control organisms.
2. Chronic toxicity shall be measured in  $TU_c$ , where  $TU_c = 100/NOEC$ . The no observed effect concentration (NOEC) is the highest concentration of toxicant to which organisms are exposed in a chronic test that causes no observable adverse effect on the test organisms (e.g., the highest concentration of toxicant to which the values for the observed responses are not statistically significantly different from the controls).
3. Acute toxicity is a measure of primarily lethal effects that occur over a ninety-six (96) hour period. Acute toxicity for Pimephales promelas can be calculated from the results of the chronic toxicity test for Pimephales promelas and reported along with the results of each chronic test. Acute toxicity for Ceriodaphnia dubia cannot be calculated from the results of the chronic toxicity test for Ceriodaphnia dubia because the test design is not amenable to calculation of a lethal concentration (LC50) value as needed for the acute requirement.
4. Acute toxicity shall be measured in  $Tu_a$ , where  $Tu_a = 100/LC50$  or as pass/fail using a t-test. LC50 is the toxicant concentration that would cause death in 50 percent of the test organisms.

## F. Reporting

The Discharger shall submit the analysis and results of the toxicity tests, including any accelerated testing, with the discharge monitoring reports for the month in which the last test is conducted as follows:

### 1. Reporting Chronic Toxicity Testing Results

The results of the chronic toxicity testing (chronic toxicity units) shall be reported along with one of the five following outcomes:

- a. Unqualified Pass (No Chronic Toxicity) – The test's percent minimum significant difference (PMSD) is within bounds and there is no significant difference between the mean values for the control and the 100 percent effluent concentration. The Regional Board staff would conclude that the result indicates no exceedance of the chronic toxicity trigger in the 100 percent effluent concentration.
- b. Unqualified Fail (Chronic Toxicity) – The test's PMSD is larger than the lower bound (but not greater than the upper bound) in Table 3-6<sup>1</sup> and there is a significant difference between the

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<sup>1</sup> Table 3-6. Range of Relative Variability for Endpoints of Promulgated WET Methods, Defined by the 10th and 90th Percentiles from the Data Set of Reference Toxicant Tests, "Understanding and Accounting for Method

mean values for the control and the 100 percent effluent concentration. The Regional Board staff would conclude that the result indicates exceedance of the chronic toxicity trigger in the 100 percent effluent concentration.

- c. Lacks Test Sensitivity (Invalid Test/Retest required) – The test's PMSD exceeds the upper bound in Table 3-6 and there is no significant difference between the mean values for the control and the 100 percent effluent concentration. The test is considered invalid. An effluent sample must be collected and another toxicity test must be conducted. The permittee must re-sample and retest with fourteen (14) days or as soon as possible.
- d. Lacks Test Sensitivity (Chronic Toxicity)– The test's PMSD exceeds the upper bound in Table 3-6 and there is a significant difference between the mean values for the control and the 100 percent effluent concentration. The test is considered valid. The Regional Board staff would conclude that the result indicates exceedance of the chronic toxicity trigger in the 100 percent effluent concentration.
- e. Very Small but Significant Difference (Test Acceptable) – The relative difference between the means for the control and the 100 percent effluent is smaller than the lower bound in Table 3-6 and this difference is statistically significant. The test is acceptable. The NOEC is determined as described in Section 6.4.2 and 6.4.3 of “Understanding and Accounting for Method Variability in Whole Effluent Toxicity Applications Under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program”, EPA 833-R-00-003, June 2000.

## 2. Reporting Acute Toxicity Testing Results

The results of the acute toxicity testing (acute toxicity units) shall be reported along with one of the two following outcomes:

- a. Acute Toxicity Test Results - Acute toxicity is significantly reduced survival at 100 percent effluent concentration compared to the control. The Regional Board staff would conclude that the result indicates exceedance of the acute toxicity trigger in the 100 percent effluent. Likewise, if there is no significantly reduced survival at 100 percent effluent compared to the control, the Regional Board staff would conclude that the result indicates no exceedance of the acute toxicity trigger in 100 percent effluent. Report shall also include the percent survival in 100 percent effluent.
- b. T-Tests Results - Acute toxicity is significantly reduced at the 100 percent effluent concentration compared to the control, using a t-test. Results shall be reported as pass or fail when using the test. The Regional Board staff would conclude that the pass result indicates no exceedance of the acute toxicity trigger in the 100 percent effluent. Likewise, the Regional Board staff would conclude that the fail result indicates exceedance of the acute toxicity trigger in the 100 percent effluent.

## 3. Reporting TIE and TRE

- a. If a Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) is conducted the Discharger shall submit the results of the TIE with the discharge monitoring reports for the month in which the final report is completed.
- b. If the Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Workplan has been initiated, the Discharger shall report on the progress of the actions being taken and include this information with each monthly monitoring report.

**VI. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS <NOT APPLICABLE>**

**VII. RECLAMATION MONITORING REQUIREMENTS <NOT APPLICABLE>**

**VIII. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

**A. Monitoring Location R-001**

1. The Discharger shall monitor Coachella Valley Storm Water Channel at R-001 as follows. In the event that no receiving water is present at station R-001, no receiving water monitoring data is required for station R-001:

Constituent	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Test Method
Temperature	°F	Grab	1x/Month	1
Chlorine Residual	mg/L	Grab	1x/Month	1
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Grab	1x/Month	1
Nitrates as Nitrogen (N)	mg/L	Grab	1x/Month	1
Ammonia Nitrogen as N	mg/L	Grab	1x/Month	1
Total Nitrogen as N	mg/L	Grab	1x/Month	1
Total Phosphate as Phosphorus (P)	mg/L	Grab	1x/Month	1
pH		Grab	1x/Month	1
Hardness (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	mg/L	Grab	1x/Month	1

1. Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR sections 136; for priority pollutants the methods must meet the lowest minimum levels (MLs) specified in Attachment 4 of the SIP, where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board.

**B. Monitoring Location R-002**

1. The Discharger shall monitor Coachella Valley Storm Water Channel at R-002 as follows. In the event that no receiving water is present at station R-001, no receiving water monitoring data is required for station R-002:

Constituent	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Test Method
Temperature	°F	Grab	1x/Month	1
Chlorine Residual	mg/L	Grab	1x/Month	1
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Grab	1x/Month	1
Nitrates as Nitrogen (N)	mg/L	Grab	1x/Month	1
Ammonia Nitrogen as N	mg/L	Grab	1x/Month	1
Total Nitrogen as N	mg/L	Grab	1x/Month	1
Total Phosphate as Phosphorus (P)	mg/L	Grab	1x/Month	1
pH		Grab	1x/Month	1
Hardness (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	mg/L	Grab	1x/Month	1

1. Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR sections 136; for priority pollutants the methods must meet the lowest minimum levels (MLs) specified in Attachment 4 of the SIP, where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board.

**C. Visual Monitoring Upstream and Downstream Receiving Water Sampling Points**

1. In conducting the receiving water sampling, a log shall be kept of the receiving water conditions at Stations R-001 and R-002. In the event that no receiving water is present at station R-001, no receiving water monitoring data is required for station R-001. Notes on receiving water conditions shall be summarized in the monitoring report. Attention shall be given to the presence or absence of:
  - a. Floating or suspended matter
  - b. Discoloration
  - c. Aquatic life (including plants, fish, shellfish, birds)
  - d. Visible film, sheen or coating
  - e. Fungi, slime, or objectionable growths
  - f. Potential nuisance conditions

**D. Monitoring Location Groundwater [Not Applicable]**

**IX. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

**A. Water Supply Monitoring**

The Discharger is required to obtain or acquire quarterly total dissolved solids concentrations of the source water, either through monitoring or obtaining the data from the drinking water purveyor. This information will be compiled and summarized in a quarterly report, in accordance with Provision VI.C.2.f of the Order.

**B. Monitoring Location S-001 Sludge Monitoring**

1. Sludge that is generated at the treatment facility shall be sampled and analyzed for the following prior to disposal:

Constituent	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Test Method
Arsenic	mg/kg	Grab	1x/Year	1
Cadmium	mg/kg	Grab	1x/Year	1
Copper	mg/kg	Grab	1x/Year	1
Lead	mg/kg	Grab	1x/Year	1
Mercury	mg/kg	Grab	1x/Year	1
Molybdenum	mg/kg	Grab	1x/Year	1
Nickel	mg/kg	Grab	1x/Year	1
Selenium	mg/kg	Grab	1x/Year	1
Zinc	mg/kg	Grab	1x/Year	1
Fecal Coliform	mpn/g	Grab	1x/Year	1

1 Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR Part 503.

2. The Discharger shall report annually on the quantity, location and method of disposal of all sludge and similar solid materials being produced at the wastewater treatment plant facility.

**C. Pretreatment Monitoring - Not applicable**

**X. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

**A. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements**

1. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions (Attachment D) relating to monitoring, reporting and recordkeeping.
2. The Discharger shall report the results of acute and chronic toxicity testing, TRE and TIE as required in the previous section entitled, "Effluent Toxicity Testing".
3. The results of any analysis taken, more frequently than required using analytical methods, monitoring procedures and performed at the locations specified in this Monitoring and Reporting Program shall be reported to the Regional Water Board.
4. Reporting of any failure in the facility (wastewater treatment plant, and collection and disposal systems) shall be as described in Provision VI.A.2.e. Results of any analysis performed as a result of a failure of the facility shall be provided within ten (10) days after collection of the samples.

**B. Self Monitoring Reports**

1. At any time during the term of this permit, the State or Regional Water Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit self-monitoring reports. Until such notification is given, the Discharger shall submit self-monitoring reports in accordance with the requirements described below.
2. The Discharger shall submit monthly, quarterly, and annual Self Monitoring Reports including the results of all required monitoring and monitoring conducted in addition to the minimum required monitoring and using USEPA approved test methods or other test methods specified in this Order. Monthly reports shall be due on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of the second month following the end of each calendar month; Quarterly reports shall be due on May 1, August 1, November 1, and February 1 following each calendar quarter; Annual reports shall be due on February 1 following each calendar year.
3. Monitoring periods for all required monitoring shall commence according to the following schedule:

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Starts On...	Monitoring Period	Reporting Due with SMR on...
Continuous	June 30, 2005	All	First day of second month following month of sampling
1 / day	June 30, 2005	Calendar day (Midnight through 11:59 PM)	First day of second month following month of sampling
1 / week	July 3, 2005	Sunday through Saturday	First day of second month following month of sampling
2 / week	July 3, 2005	Sunday through Saturday	First day of second month following month of sampling
1 / month	July 1, 2005	1 <sup>st</sup> day of calendar month through last day of calendar month	First day of second month following month of sampling
1 / quarter	July 1, 2005	January 1 through March 31 April 1 through June 30 July 1 through September 30 October 1 through December 31	May 1 August 1 November 1 February 1
1 / year	January 1, 2006 <sup>1</sup>	January 1 through December 31	February 1

- 1 On February 1, 2006, the Discharger will report the data collected for the period between June 29, 2005 and January 1, 2006.
  4. The Discharger shall report with each sample result the applicable Minimum Level (ML) and the laboratory current Method Detection Limit (MDL) as determined by the procedure in 40 CFR Part 136.
  5. The Discharger shall arrange all reported data in tabular form so that the specified information is readily discernible. The data shall be summarized in such a manner as to clearly illustrate whether the facility is operating in compliance with waste discharge requirements.
  6. The Discharger shall attach a cover letter to its Self Monitoring Report. The information contained in the cover letter shall clearly identify violations of the WDRs, discuss corrective actions taken or planned and the proposed time schedule of corrective actions. Identified violations should include a description of the requirement that was violated and a description of the violation.
  7. Monitoring results must be reported on forms approved by this Regional Water Board. Duplicate copies of the monitoring reports, signed and certified as required by the standard provisions (Attachment D) must be submitted to the address listed below:

<b>Submit monitoring reports to:</b>
California Regional Water Quality Control Board Colorado River Basin Region 73-720 Fred Waring, Suite 100 Palm Desert, CA 92260

**C. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)**

1. As described in Section X.B.1 above, at any time during the term of this permit, the State or Regional Water Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit self-monitoring reports. Until such notification is given, the Discharger shall submit discharge monitoring reports (DMRs) in accordance with the requirements described below.
2. DMRs must be signed and certified as required by the standard provisions (Attachment D). The Discharge shall submit the original DMR and one copy of the DMR to the address listed below:

<b>Submit monitoring reports to:</b>
State Water Resources Control Board Discharge Monitoring Report Processing Center Post Office Box 671 Sacramento, CA 95812

3. All discharge monitoring results must be reported on the official USEPA pre-printed DMR forms (EPA Form 3320-1). Forms that are self-generated or modified cannot be accepted.

**D. Other Reports**

1. Operation and Maintenance

The Discharger shall report the following:

Activity	Reporting Frequency
To inspect and document any operation/maintenance problems by inspecting each unit process. In addition, calibration of flow meters and mechanical equipment shall be performed in a timely manner and documented.	1x/year
The amount of chemical used (i.e., chlorine, etc.,) shall be monitored daily and reported monthly. Measured in pounds per day.	1x/Month

2. Compliance Plan Annual Reports

The Discharger shall report the following:

Activity	Reporting Frequency
To document the progress of studies and actions undertaken to reduce copper and cyanide in the effluent and to achieve compliance with the effluent limitations established in Section IV.A.1.c. The Discharger shall document all PMP monitoring results for the current year. Further, the Discharger shall include in the report a list of all potential sources of the pollutants and describe actions to be taken during the following year.	Annually